



VOL. XVI.



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN,  
SOME OF THE REQUISITES FOR  
FATTENING CATTLE.

The first requisite for fattening animals, is, as all very well know, a full supply of nourishing food. But this is not all. The condition and situation of the animal has much to do with it. These conditions may be summed up as follows, viz: warmth, quietness, and a chance for a certain amount of exercise.

In regard to food, it should combine the elements necessary to add to all parts of the body; for it is an increase, fullness of the several organs of the body, added to the accumulation of fatty matter, that constitutes what we understand by a really healthy fat animal. It is necessary, therefore, that the food should contain the elements which enter into the formation of flesh, meat, or muscle. It should also contain the element or mineral matter necessary to form bones, by which an increase of this part of the system may be produced, or the waste supplied. It should in addition to these, contain the ingredients usually found in fat or oils. If the animal to be fattened be one that chews the cud, we have found that, in addition to good hay or grass, an equal mixture of oat and Indian corn meal or oat meal and oil cake are as good as anything that can be given. All the parts or principles which make up the animal, are contained in the vegetables or plants which it eats, and all that the animal does—suppose it be an ox, for instance—is to separate the materials from the food, and place them in its own body in the form of beef, or, in other words, muscle, bone and fat.

The proceedings of the convention are published in the Albany Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. There were about sixty individuals present, and they proceeded to examine the varieties of fruit presented,—some of which they condemned as not being worthy of cultivation—names of some were corrected, &c. They soon found that there was more to do than could be accomplished in three days, but they made the best of their time.

The Cultivator reports the following decisions of the convention on fruits as being of first quality:

**Peaches**—Early Barnard, Coolidge's Favorite, Haines' Early Red, Early Malden, White Imperial.

**Nectarines**—Large Early Violet, Downton nectarine.

**Pears**—Dearborn's Seedling, Tyron, Rosier, Golden Ribton, Bartlett, Louis, Bonne de Jersey, Beurre d'Aremberg, Glout Moreau.

**Plums**—Purple Favorite, Red Gage, Washington, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Bleeker's Gage, Red Diaper, Coe's Golden Drop.

It does not follow because the fruit above specified proved to be first rate, coming as they did from localities suitable for their maturing, that they will prove first rate in every locality; nor on the other hand will it always prove, that many of the varieties which they condemned will stay condemned in localities congenial to their peculiar properties.

The Cultivator states that with the exception of a pomological convention held at Columbus, Ohio, this was the first convention of the kind ever held in this country. The first convention of the kind was held in Maine. This convention, like that subsequently held at Columbus, was confined to the limits of the State, and not very fully attended, but was the means of bringing out some good fruit, not before known out of the immediate neighborhood of its origin. We think that the fruit growers of every State should hold these conventions every year. We do not disapprove the holding of such conventions by fruit culturists from all parts of the Union.

We have, in several former numbers in this volume, treated somewhat respecting the properties of food for animals. We have stated that chemists make a general division of the parts of food, into flesh-forming and heat-forming, and that different kinds of food have different proportions of these two ingredients. The first kind of food, containing the flesh-forming, or, as some consider them, real nutrition, may be named as follows, vegetable, fibre, albumen, casein or cheesy matter, animal flesh and animal blood. The second kind, heat-forming or elements of respiration, as some call them, may be named as follows, fat, starch, gum, sugar, wine, spirits, and beer.

Well, now for our reasons for requiring the conditions above named to make a healthy fat animal. That it must have plenty of food, is self-evident, especially if the position just taken be true, viz: that the animal only separates these materials from its food, and stows or packs them away in different parts of its body, for its own use. The food for doing this, which we have mentioned, is hay or grass, and oat and Indian corn meal or oil cake, contains, on an average, a good proportion of the above named elements. Barley meal contains a little more of the muscle forming principle than oats, but we think not enough to balance the extra expense of it with us.

The other requisites to make a healthy fat animal, which we mentioned, were warmth and moderate exercise. And first, in regard to warmth. Every one knows, or if he does not know, he may try the experiment next winter, that he will require more food, if he remains exposed to the cold, than if he kept in a warm room, for this reason—the body must be kept at a given temperature, say ninety-eight degrees, in order that all its functions may go naturally and systematically. If it be exposed to a cold that will reduce it below this, more heat-forming material is required and expended in the vital action of the system to keep up the heat. The Greenlanders know this, and he will swallow quantities of heat-forming food, such as train oil and blubber, that would kill an East Indian. The food of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders contains about seventy per cent. of this heat-making ingredient, while the rice and vegetable food of the Hindoo contains only about twelve per cent. The former, living in a cold climate, requires to fire up, as the engineers say, within himself, while the latter, having the climate already fired up all around him, requires as little heat within himself as possible. The practical inference to be drawn from this, is to place your animals in a warm situation, and they will require less food, to be expended in firing up within, and what they eat will be retained and accumulated. They receive more carbonaceous or heat-forming food than is required for keeping up the natural heat of the body, and it is stored or packed away in the cellular system, for future use, constituting fat, which is well known to be principally carbon. Some experiments were tried by Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, in England, which have been recorded as illustrating this principle. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate twenty pounds each of Sweden (Ruta Baga) turnips per day. Another hundred were placed in the open air, (both parcels being previously weighed,) and ate twenty-five pounds of Sweden turnips per day. At the end of a certain period, the sheep which were protected, and which ate a fifth less of food than the others, averaged three pounds per head more gain than the unprotected sheep.

In regard to the other requisite, to wit—moderate exercise—we are aware that we differ from most people in recommending it. We have said it was necessary to produce a healthy fat animal. An animal that is kept perfectly still and warm, will fatten faster, or lay on more blubber, but we do not consider

that as a healthy condition of the system, because it (the fat) predominates over the muscular or fleshy parts, and moderate exercise is essential to restore more of an equilibrium. This, in a quiet, easy way, renders the flesh more full of fibre, and, of course, better adapted for our own food. If mere fat is wanted, perfect rest, and that rest promoted by darkness, will increase it, but at the expense of a healthy condition of the muscular system.

#### POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

The Convention of Fruit Growers which was called at Buffalo, met on the 21st instant, and continued their session three days.

David Thomas, of Aurora, N. Y., was chosen President. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Wm. R. Copcock, of New York; H. H. of Ohio; J. G. Nelson, of Indiana; A. T. Prouty, of Michigan; Dr. J. A. Kemnicott, of Illinois; Thos. Allen, of Wisconsin; Thos. Allen, of Missouri; Dr. C. Beadle, of Canada West, and W. J. Hayes, of Canada East. Secretaries—Dr. H. Wendell, of Albany, and Wm. R. Prince, of Flushing, N. Y.

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(For the Maine Farmer.)

#### RATHER UNCOMMON.

Mr. Editor—I was called on to-day by a friend who wished me to ride with him to a neighboring farm yard, where, said he, you will see that which will well repay you for the trouble. Sure enough, I did; for there I saw a calf (dead of course) having two perfect heads, uniting just back of the ears.

The legs were double down to the knee joint. One pair of the hind legs appeared to extend farther up the back than the others. The back bone was double from the tail to about half way the back. Internally one calf only was represented. The mother of this monster is a noble cow six years old, being one of the three (owned by Samuel Wilshire, Esq., of this town) which drew premium at the late cattle show held at Skowhegan.

One other thing I will mention as being rather uncommon. The cow, as stated above, is six years old. When two years old she had her first calf; the third year she had twins; the fourth year she had one; the fifth year she did not have any, and the sixth year she had the one described above; which is, I think, to say the least, equal to having six calves in five years. C. C. WHEELER.

Canaan, Oct. 17, 1845.

**COMPOST SHEDS.** Among the objects most worthy of our agriculturist's attention, are compost sheds; a cemented pit, roofed in with walls on three sides. In this kind of shed manure may be economically manufactured, with as much industry and care as on a Flemish farm. These kinds of sheds are kept constantly filled with vegetable and animal refuse of all kinds, amongst which is mixed from time to time a bag of guano, to promote the decomposing fermentation; with the aid of liquid manure the mass is very soon converted into a highly exciting compost, and conveyed away either for immediate application, or to be preserved in a casing of soil, if no crop or ground be ready to receive it. Thus the manufacture is constantly going on, and guano, the most costly of imported fertilizers, is made to multiply its own peculiar properties to an incalculable amount.

(English Farmer's Herald.)

**ARTIFICIAL SWARMING OF BEES.** Mr. Townley has given a very interesting article upon this subject. I will add one item to it. The past spring, I had a strong swarm in one of Weeks' hives, and I inserted one of the largest-sized drawers in the chamber when the bees first began to work, in which were several pieces of dry comb, to serve as guides.

The body of the hive being full of old comb, the bees went directly to work in the drawer, and the latter part of May, I found the drawer full of bees, and withdrew it and inserted it in an empty hive at the time many bees were abroad. Then I moved the old hive, and put the new one in its place. The result was, that I had the satisfaction of seeing the workers return and enter, and the new colony go on at once, without loss of time, to make the best of their new home.

(American Agriculturist.)

**THE ONION WORM.** We have been informed by Mr. J. A. Jenner, of Burlington, that he has succeeded in preventing the ravages of this troublesome insect, by applying ashes between the rows of onions. His method is to make a trench between the rows, about three inches deep, with the corner of a hoe, and to fill it with uncleaned ashes—the rows being about seven inches apart, and the ashes not reaching the plants. He adopted this plan on the recommendation of a farmer from Orleans County, who has practised it successfully for several years. The ley from such a quantity of ashes as this, must completely saturate the soil, and were the application a safe one for the onions, we should think it a decidedly dangerous one for the worms.

(Vermont Agriculturist.)

Farmers generally are too negligent in this matter. In no business, perhaps, does eminent success depend more upon the judicious application of the lessons to be derived from careful observations of the past, than in farming; while the farmers as a class are prone to let many of these most important matters pass unheeded and unnoticed. How many of our common farmers are able to tell the actual cost of each of the various crops they have cultivated for the past five or ten years? And the average yield of each per acre? And yet the knowledge of these and kindred matters relating to those very crops must be valuable to a sensible and reflecting farmer, and would, doubtless, have a favorable and important influence upon his future agricultural operations.

Perhaps the necessary farm record may be most conveniently kept in the form of a diary. In this every important operation upon the farm should be noted—the state of the weather; amount and kind of labor performed each day; the method pursued in the cultivation and manuring of every field; amount of seed sown, quantity of hay, grain, &c., harvested from each field; income of the farm; expenditures; increase of stock, &c., &c. It should furnish a history of business transactions on the farm sufficiently minute for all practical purposes, in the order of time in which they occur.

This is conclusively shown from the fact that \$6,300 were received on the ground against \$4,034 last year at Saratoga, and \$4,533 at Auburn the year previous. It was estimated that nearly 50,000 persons were on the grounds at one time, and that over 70,000 visited them during the exhibition. The result of this show has disappointed two sets of croakers; the one predicting, from last year's results, that the society was on its last legs, and would hardly survive the present year; and the other, that, although it might get along very well if the show were held in the eastern or central part of the State, yet, that Buffalo was decidedly too far west for any successful assemblage of intelligent farmers.

It is one of the best features in the rules of the society, that its annual meetings are of a locomotive character, and that new points are constantly selected for them. If continuously held in any one place, it would beget apathy and indolence; but, at present arranged, the rivalry for securing it ensures a spirit of emulation among the members.

It is also awakens a spirit of emulation on the part of the farmers in whose neighborhood it is held, which is constantly striving to excel the previous exhibitions. We do not doubt, that while the number attending from other States, and especially from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada, much exceeded that upon any former occasion, there were more farmers and citizens of our own State present than ever before. The truth is, Buffalo is eminently a concentrating point, and speaking in the most enlarged and comprehensive sense, it is located in one of the best agricultural regions on the face of the globe; and the facilities for bringing people together at that place, to be exceeded, if equalled, among nations highly civilized, but united in sedentary societies, there is no country halting around which fowls, more or less numerous, are not met with, which man rears, shelters and nourishes, and which are called cocks and hens. They are a species which has almost entirely wrested from nature; fowls are everywhere seen in a domesticated state, and wild ones are scarcely to be found anywhere; it is not long since it is positively known where the latter still exists in small quantities.

Oliver de Serres says, "Among the moderns, I am the first that had seen fowls in a state of liberty. On my return from a first voyage to Guiana in 1795, I published a note on the subject of the wild cock and hen, which I have given reason to think native of the hottest countries of the new continent. In traveling over the gloomy and inextricable forests of Guiana, when the dawn of day began to appear, amidst the immense woods of lofty trees which fall under the stroke of time only, I had often heard a crowing, similar to that of our cocks, but only weaker. The consideration of the distance which separated me from every inhabited place, could not allow one to think this crowing was produced by domesticated birds; and the natives of those parts, who were in company with me, assured me it was the voice of wild cocks. Every one of the colony of Cayenne, who have gone very far up the country, give the same account of the fact. Some have met with a few of these wild fowl, and I have seen one myself. They have the same forms, the fleshy comb on the head, the gait of our fowls, only they are smaller, being hardly larger than the common pigeon; their plumage is brown or rufous."

Some older travelers have spoken before of these wild fowl of South America. The Spaniard Acosta, provincial of the Jesuits at Peru, has positively said, "that fowls existed there before the arrival of his countrymen, and that they were called in the language of the country, *taipa*, and their eggs, *ponto*. The ancient Mexican had reduced these small fowls to domestication; they called them, as Gemelli Carreri inform us, *chischilac*; and he adds, that they are similar to our domestic fowl, except that they had brownish feathers, and that they are rather smaller. A fresh testimony, that of a traveler who has been all over Dutch Guiana after me, is again come in support of facts already certain.—Captain Steadman has observed that the natives rear a very small species of fowls, whose feathers are ruffled, and which seem to be natives of that country." It is then an indisputable fact, that a tribe of wild fowl very much like our cocks and hens, exists in the inland parts of South America. One cannot reasonably suppose that this tribe springs from birds of the same genus which Europeans have transported thither, since they are only met with very far from any inhabited place; that there is a remarkable difference in the size of these and the common fowl; and that, according to the assertion of Acosta, they existed in Peru before the arrival of the Spaniards.

But a learned traveler, to whom ornithology in particular is indebted for many capital discoveries, M. Sonnerat, has again found the species of the wild fowl on the antique land of India, in the mountains of the Gautes, which separate Malabar from Coromandel. More successful than other travelers, M. Sonnerat took home two birds, a male and a female, of the Indian tribe, and published a description of them in his *Travels to the Indies and China*; and he has taken them to be the primitive stock, whence had sprung all the cock and hen fowls in the world.

The reverend gentleman stated that, by the application of liquid manure, a farm of nine-and-a-half acres in fertilizing power, in ease and plenty. Dr. Liebig said, some years ago, that, by the application of chemical principles to agriculture, England might be made to produce half as much more breadstuff than she had ever yet done; but these sanitary reports very much exceed the calculations of the learned Doctor. For instance, the report on the sanitary condition of the borough of Sheffield shows, as clearly figures and the application of scientific principles can show, that the sewage manure of that town, with its one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants, is equal annually in fertilizing power to 3,140 tons of guano, even a much increased one, in years of average produce, in ease and plenty. 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# The Maine Farmer



AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1842.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

I, JOHN W. DANA, Governor of the State of Maine, with the advice of the Executive Council, do appoint THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Amidst the commotions which have shaken the social fabric of the civilized world, our happy country has remained in profound repose, our citizens enjoying, unopposed and undisturbed, the rights of person and of property, of thought, speech and conscience. The school houses and the church have continued undisturbed to shed their quiet, undivided influence upon the mind and heart, invigorating man's intellectual and moral powers, and giving him intelligent direction in his unceasing efforts for a continued enlargement of his civil and religious freedom.

For all these blessings let our God be praised—not in the mere external forms of thankfulness—not with lip service, "nor with meat and drink"; above, but with the ever pleasing offering of liberal hands and thankful hearts.

Gives at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-third.

JOHN W. DANA.

By the Governor:

EDWARD FRENCH, Secy. of State.

WAY-SIDE SKETCHES,

And *Locality Chatterings*, by a Wandering Editor, in his Trip to York.

DEAR PUB. AND P. D.:

In our last we gave you some account of the exhibition of manufactured articles at the York County Show. The committee of arrangements, who found it necessary to expend much of the society's funds in order to obtain suitable conveniences and fixtures for the occasion, thought it no more than right that those who did not belong to the society, but came there as mere loafers, should be kept out of the way, and those who really deserved to see, should also aid in the good cause, hit upon the following expedient. Two kinds of tickets were struck off, one for those members of the society who had paid their assessments, and which admitted them and their families, and a smaller kind which were sold at ninepence each. This had a good effect, and we are happy to say that the proceeds of their tickets reimbursed the expenses and left some funds on hand for future use. Such was the desire to see the articles, that it was found necessary to keep the hall open three days. At the close of the third day, such articles as the owners wished to sell were sold at auction.

The show of dairy products was not so extensive as we have seen in Kennebec. But few cheeses were brought in. Many lots of very fine butter were exhibited, and some sold at very good prices.

As it regards the cattle part of the show, it fell behind what we have seen in many other counties in the State. Some very excellent cattle were exhibited, but there were not so many brought forward, we presume, as might have been, and as will be future, when the spirit of improvement and competition shall become more extended among the farmers of the county. The steers and working cattle were good; indeed much the best part of the show. Some of the oxen were equal to any in Kennebec. Some excellent horses were exhibited—a few milch cows—one lot of sheep, and a few swine.

On the second day there was a ploughing match, which, although there were not so many competitors as there ought to have been, attracted a great crowd, and came off in quite a spirited manner. After this, a procession formed and marched to the Congregational meeting house, where an address was delivered by the speaker, in which he urged the young ladies in the county should be setting their caps for the plough-boys of York. Success to them—only excepting and reserving a few of the fairest and best for partners and help-meets for P. D.'s, you know. The usual services of "sweet singers" were put in requisition, during which the following admirable original ode, entitled "Harvest Home," composed by C. H. Granger, of Saco, was admirably sung, by the choir, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

All hail! the joyful Harvest Home,  
Let grateful songs arise,  
From holly set and lofty dove  
To greet the bending skies.  
The Farmer's peaceful art we sing,  
Whose fruits at ev'ry door  
A thousand daily comforts bring,  
To bless both rich and poor.

CHORUS—All hail! the joyful Harvest Home,  
Let grateful songs arise,  
From holly set and lofty dove  
To greet the bending skies.

The teaming earth, beneath his care,  
A bountiful o'er-yield yields,  
And grateful odors on the air  
Proclaim how rich his fields.

Let heroes burst their mould'ren trade,  
No blood is on their steel;  
Against no foe his arms array'd,  
He needs no warlike peal.

With well fill'd barns, he sits at ease  
Beneath his quiet roof;

No titill'd his rents can seize,—  
His home is tyrant-proof.

Then let him boast such blessings long,  
While fruitful seasons come,  
And ever raise a grateful song  
To hail the Harvest Home.

After the services, the procession again formed and proceeded to the Thornton House where the society dined.

The town of Saco (or rather the towns of Saco and Biddeford, for the village, as it is called, comprehends a section of both towns) is "bound" to become a great manufacturing city. The immense water power which the falls of the Saco river afford, has been seized upon by the "restless Yankees," and felled and harnessed like a slave to the wheel, and made to do their bidding in turning out countless spindles and driving weavers' shuttles, and thousands of intricate machinery employed in turning out the fabrics which are then manufactured. The works established and now, in the course of construction here, are of the most finished and durable kind. Here are, the York Company, and the Laco-

# Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to

# Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature,

nia Company, already in "full blast," with their extensive suites of mills; and the Water Power Company, just finishing off a mill and a machine shop of gigantic proportions and extent, and preparing the foundations for one or two more. These foundations are all based upon the solid rocks, and so firm and solid that nothing short of a double-power earthquake can overthrow or destroy them. All these operations make a constant demand for labor, and we were informed by the agent of the Water Power Company, Mr. Haines, that this company alone pays out every month **thirty thousand dollars** in cash, principally for labor. This amount of labor required and paid for, collects together a small army of operatives, and as these must be all fed three times per day, it, of course, makes an excellent market for the farmers in the vicinity, and thus a reciprocal advantage is created, the good effects of which are clearly and forcibly contrasted in the minds of those who remember what Saco was a few years ago, and what she is now. Besides the facilities for manufacturing which the falls of the Saco here give, those for transportation are singularly convenient. The Railroad from Portland to Portsmouth lies a short distance from the mills on one side, and large vessels and steamboats can come to within a hundred rods of them on the other, thus giving them a communication with all the world, and opening, at small cost, the widest field for the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants which the comfort and thrift, everywhere manifested, indicate they are not slow in improving.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS. A regular line of Steamers is to be soon established between Baltimore and Charleston, South Carolina.

TALL. The steeple on the new cathedral in Cincinnati is to be two hundred and twenty-two feet from the ground.

CROWN LANDS IN CANADA. The Provincial Government is offering liberal inducements to settlers in portions of Canada West, agencies having been established for the allotment of the Crown lands in the Wellington and Simcoe districts. Every settler, 15 years of age and a British subject, who will present himself with a satisfactory certificate of probity and sobriety, and having means of subsistence sufficient for the time that must elapse before the lands can be occupied, will be granted sixty acres on condition that he takes possession within a month, that he puts twelve acres in a state of cultivation in the course of four years, and that he builds a house on the lot and there resides. In addition, such proprietors of fifty acre lots will be entitled to purchase each three lots of fifty acres, or a hundred and fifty lots in all, at the rate of four shillings (one dollar) per acre, for ready money, thus becoming proprietors of two hundred acres. The land in these districts is fine as any in Canada, and there are few parts of the world in which better land is to be found, and it is well watered and timbered. [New York Com.

NOTE. As mistakes will happen in the best of families, it is the duty of the best of families to correct their mistakes; and you will therefore request your readers who may look over our last communication, for ornaments to read *Armature*, and for *Laurence* Company, read *Laconia* Company. [Ed.]

DESTINATE OF THE SCRIPTURES. A correspondent from Marshfield writes as follows: "About the 2d of the present month, a shark was discovered in North River, in Marshfield, and some two or three boats made for him and succeeded in driving him on a shoal, which irritated him so much that he turned his back, which hit upon the "houseboat" and missing her fooothold, had herself brought up about six feet from where he fell on the ground. This was getting into close contact with the "houseboat" which had been disagreeable in such a position, and was driving away from the boat, and seizing his harpoon quickly dashed him and got him on shore. The shark measured between ten and eleven feet. [Plymouth Rock.

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TOBACCO RIOT AT VERA CRUZ. The announcement by the Mexican government that the Tobacco monopoly was to be restored, occasioned great excitement in Vera Cruz. The bells were rung, groups of men assembled in the streets, and the custom-houses were surrounded by a crowd of negroes. Houses were stoned and individuals beaten and nearly killed. "The whole city," says the New York Sun, from which we derive the above facts, "was in the greatest state of excitement, and American residents were all in apprehension of their lives. The excitement still continues, and no one knows where it will end. The American Consul being at the time absent from Vera Cruz, emboldened the ruffians Mexicans."

PEPPER. An exchange says that sweet pepper is now cultivated in Mobile. What is sweet pepper? Hot pepper is cultivated in Maine.

DROWNED. The island of Brazos was drowned on the 22d ult. by a terrible storm. The people took refuge in the shipping near by.

ABOLITION IN DELAWARE. Petitions are circulating among the people of Delaware to their Legislature, asking that slavery may be abolished in that State.

SUGAR CROP. A southern paper says that the sugar crop in that region is good. It is always good, but is it abundant?

A SPEAKER AT LAST. Mr. Kirtridge (whig) has been chosen Speaker of the Legislature of Vermont, on the forty-sixth ballooning.

BETTER TRY IT. The Model Courier asks, "What would be the effect if ten millions of gold from California should be poured in upon us next year?" Only try it, friend, we'll risk the result.

MORMON ENTERPRISE. Whatever we may thin' of the religious creed of the Mormons, they certainly are an enterprising people. Some of the "apostles" have just purchased printing materials in St. Louis, and they are about starting a paper at their camp in the wilderness.

NOVELTY IN FIRE ARMS. A pistol has recently been registered under the act for the protection of articles of utility, which is so ingeniously contrived that it pricks and caps itself by the most simple and unerring operation. The necessary preparation of the nipple has always been an act of difficulty, whether from nervousness, the absence of sufficient light, or the hand being cold or cold, so that the attainment of such a process by a mechanical certainty may be looked upon as the surmounting of one of the greatest impediments to the free use of the weapon.

SKIRMISH. A western statesman, in one of his tours in the west, stopped all night in a house where he was put in the same room with twenty strangers. He was very much annoyed by the snoring of two persons. The black boy of the hotel entered the room, when our narrator said to him, "Ben, I will give you five dollars if you will kill me next day who no one who snores so dreadfully."

"Can't kill him for five dollars, but if I can't wait on him, I will try what I can do." By this time the stranger had ceased to snore.

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## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.



## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at New York on Tuesday noon of last week. The following summary of the news by this arrival we take from the Boston press.

A good deal of rain had recently fallen in England during the week, and the weather was generally unfavorable for grain and for pastures. The English papers say:

"There seems now but very little doubt that the wheat crops are so far deficient that we shall require considerable supplies. But the abundant harvests on the continent, and the favorable reports from the United States, combine to keep the corn market without any great fluctuation. The prices of potatos, have however, considerably risen, notwithstanding the markets have been generally well supplied."

The duty on grain has now fallen to the lowest point admitted in the schedule of duties, and it is conjectured that about 350,000 to 300,000 qrs. have thus been liberated.

IRELAND. The south of Ireland continues tranquil, and the marauding parties who have lately been on the hills appear to have withdrawn to their homes.

Several more arrests have taken place. Mr. Wm. Connington has been arrested at Cork, and fully committed upon the charge of high treason. Some of the insurgents in the city have been sent to the bar.

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"The question of the election of a President of the Republic occupies the almost exclusive attention of all the political circles of this capital, and in fact too much importance is given to it. It must depend for years, not only on the position of parties, but the fate of the Republic."

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The other prisoners were placed at the bar; they were all men of the lowest class, dressed in rags and most dejected in their appearance, with the exception of Stark, a peasant of great stature and strength, apparently cut out by nature for a bandit or guerrilla chief.

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The trials were adjourned at Cormack, Mr. Smith O'Brien was placed at the bar. Mr. Whiteside applied to postpone the trial. The court overruled the objection. Mr. Whiteside then handed a plea to the same effect, which he requested to be put on record in case he should adopt superior proceedings on the matter, which, after a long discussion, was allowed. Mr. O'Brien then pleaded not guilty. His counsel had great hope of obtaining a favorable verdict on the strength of some technicalities, if not on the merits of the case. Sir Lucius O'Brien has arrived at Chelmsford, where he remains until after the trial of his brother.

General Cavaignac has also reached Chelmsford, and is frequently admitted to visit his son, Thomas F. Meagher, who seems to be in as good health and spirits as ever.

Six of the insurrectionists who attacked the house of Rev. Mr. Hill, were shot by the little band who defended it, and have since died.

Two young ladies, Miss Eliza Power and Miss Ryer, were arrested near Chelmsford, and committed to Chelmsford jail, on the charge of being engaged in treasonable practice. The latter is charged with harboring her brother and Mr. O'Mahony, for whose apprehension a reward of £100 has been offered.

The ladies were travelling on a car when taken into custody. Miss Power had firearms and a parcel of letters belonging to Mr. O'Mahony in her possession. The letters, with a very novel head-dress, namely, a parcel of percussion caps, were found in her pocket.

GERMANY. Another crisis has been got over without an appeal to arms in the streets of Paris. The elections are terminated, and besides the return of Louis Napoleon, Achille, Fould, and Raspail for Paris, Count Molé has been elected, for the Gironde, and has taken his seat in the National Assembly. The government candidates have been all unsuccessful. Louis Napoleon left London very quietly, and after his arrival in Paris he remained two or three days in privacy. On the 26th he took his seat in the National Assembly, and was declared, with the assent of a representative of the Yonne, to be a member of the chamber of deputies. The first speech of the former, however, did not enter into any further explanation.

M. Duvignier then proposed a motion to the effect that France ought not to regard the pretensions of Austria, and that she ought to demand the complete emancipation of Italy.

This motion was rejected, and a scene of some confusion followed, in the course of which several motions were made and rejected, but ultimately the order of the day was carried by a majority of 341 to 336. Louis Napoleon and his two sons voted in the minority.

Very exciting and disorderly scenes took place in the National Assembly on the 30th ult. A banquet had been held at Toulouse by some furious Red Republicans, where very violent and atrocious language was uttered, and shouts were raised for Robespierre and the guillotine. The intelligence of these proceedings caused much commotion in the National Assembly.

GERMANY. The march of insurrection in Germany does not respond to the desires of the Red Republicans of France. The Reform admits that the republican movement in Germany has completely failed. It attributes the fault to Struve, who made a premature attack on the Prussian frontier. The general assembly then declared his adhesion to the republic in the defense of the order, and consolidation of which he declared that no man was more devoted than himself.

GERMANY. The Republicans under Struve have made a successful outbreak in Baden, and have proclaimed a German republic. It is said that the Baden insurgents have taken the Black Forest, and Carlsruhe, and deposited the Grand Duke, and marched upon Frankfort.

Some recent accounts state that the Republicans had been completely defeated after a very severe action.

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Spring corn is also stated to be short; and potatoes are, with the exception of one or two counties in Scotland, as extensively diseased as in 1846. Under these circumstances a decline from present rates can scarcely be reckoned upon; but so long as our continental neighbors are able to ship so largely as they have hitherto done, no advance can occur.

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## The Muse.

OCTOBER.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Six months, yet beautiful—  
Month of my heart! that dwelt here,  
With sad and faded leaves to strew  
The Summer's blushing bower.  
The moaning of thy winds I hear,  
As the red sunset dies afar,  
And bars of purple clouds appear,  
Observing every western star.

The solemn mouth! I hear thy voice,  
It tells my soul of other days,  
When but to live was to grieve,  
When earth was lovely to my gaze!

When earth was bright—O, blessed hours,  
Where are thy living treasures now?

Look at my spirit's wearied powers—  
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold—  
My life's dim emblem rushing round,

In hues of crimson and of gold;

The year's dead hours on the ground:

And sighing with the winds, I feel,

While their low pinions murmur by,

How much their sweeping tones reveal  
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightful moments shone,  
They came in zephyrs from the West;

They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,

They strewed the blue lake's glassy breast;

Through Summer, fainting in the heat,  
They lingered in the forest shade;

But changed and strengthened now, they beat

In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast,  
When life is fresh and joy is new;

Soft as the halycon's downy nest,

And transient all as they are true!

They stir the leaves in that bright wreath  
Which hope about her forehead twines,

Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe,

Then pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and Care,

What gloom about our way they fling!

Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,

The boral-pager of the Spring.

The dreams that each successive year

Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,

At last like withered leaves appear,

And sleep in darkness, side by side.

## The Story-Teller.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

**GOOD COUNSEL BETTER THAN GOOD PAY.**

## A LEGEND OF BRITTANY.

Near the village of Elven, in the department of the Morbihan, there lived, about forty years ago, an honest peasant named Tredion, whose amiable and industrious wife Jeanne Marie had made him the happy father of a fine boy and a pretty little girl.

Employment having become scarce in that part of the country, and Tredion having heard it said that high wages were given in the neighborhood of Fougeres, he took leave of his wife, embraced his children, and set off for that place, where he was very soon hired by a rich farmer of the name of Laignelet.

The latter was an honest man, who cultivated his land with care; and besides a large flock of sheep, was also the owner of a great number of cows and pigs. His wife was an active, thrifty housekeeper, and God had blessed them with a numerous family.

Tredion had the good fortune to please the farmer, his wife, the children, and indeed every one; so that at the termination of a few weeks Laignelet said to him, "Tredion, I like the way you do your business. You are a good laborer, and I should wish to keep you with me for some time. Will you hire to me for two years? I promise you sixty crowns at the expiration of that term, and a present of a new coat in the bargain—your board and lodgings free—and every Sunday you shall have your pint of good cider; in short, you shall be treated like one of us."

Tredion assented to this proposal, and during the two years he neglected nothing which could forward his master's interests. At one moment he was to be seen superintending the laborers digging potatoes, which are so well cultivated in Brittany; at another time working himself, plowing, harrowing, tending the sheep and cows, or driving the pigs to fairs and markets. For ten leagues round there was not a farm servant to be compared to him. Tredion was not only diligent at his work, but it seemed as if good luck attended all his undertakings. Consequently these two years appeared very short to all parties. Laignelet feeling that to lose Tredion would be to lose his right arm, resolved to keep him at any cost; therefore, when the day arrived for settling his accounts, Laignelet thus addressed him: "My friend, I value your services too much to part with you, if you will only remain with me. Re-engage for three years more, and I will double your wages, and give you another new coat. Thus at the end of that time you will find yourself the possessor of a large sum, and can return to your wife, have cows and pigs of your own, and live comfortably and respectfully with your family instead of being obliged to work for others."

The offer was tempting. The poor fellow consented, consoling himself with the idea that Jeanne Marie would not have disengaged had she been there, and that, in the meantime, she could get on very well with the help of God and of their son, who was ten years old when his father left home for Fougeres.

Things went on even better during these three years than during the two first. The harvest was abundant, the wool sold well, the farm prospered in every respect, and gaiety presided at the evening fireside. Tredion, though somewhat superstitious, like all the natives of his province, was an amusing fellow, who bore good-humoredly the laugh which his ingenuous simplicity created; and the children liked him because he told them stories in the long winter evenings. No province in France has more legends than Brittany.

Every one at the farm grew melancholy as the termination of Tredion's engagement approached; and to say the truth he felt himself somewhat heavy at heart, though he knew his duty recalled him to Jeanne Marie, and his children. Laignelet and his wife, therefore, consulted together, and a few days before the engagement expired—a moment to which all looked forward with such sorrow—the farmer made an offer to Tredion of eighty crowns if he would remain with him but one year.

"Remember, my dear friend," added he, "that with these six years' wages you will be enabled to bring back to your wife a very large sum; and that with this money not only can you buy cows and pigs, but can also purchase a small house with an acre of land, where you and your family can live in happiness and independence."

Tredion certainly felt some pangs of conscience, but how was it possible to resist the temptation of securing such a future to himself and those most dear to him? Perhaps at that very moment his children were begging for a few potatoes at the door of some char-

table person; but how they would be compensated for all their privations on his returning to them with so much money and two new coats! He engaged, therefore, for a sixth year in Laignelet's service.

This time the months seemed to pass with greater swiftness than before, and everything prospered at the farm beyond even the hopes of its proprietor, who in consequence built a new barn, purchased some additional acres of ground, and attributed the greater part of his good fortune to his faithful servant, Laignelet now determined to make one more effort to keep Tredion for another year. For the purpose he took him aside, repeated all his former arguments, not omitting the new coat and the pint of cider on Sunday, and finally, assured him that to the money already due he would add three hundred crowns more at the end of the seventh year, which would enable him to return home with a fortune!

Never was peasant more tempted than Tredion; however, this time nature triumphed. The desire of seeing his family was stronger than his love of money, and he had the courage to declare that he would prefer returning to Elven. Laignelet could not blame him, and this time he did not try to keep him against his wish, so strongly expressed.

It was easy to see, on the morning of Tredion's departure, that no one had closed an eye the previous night. He remarked that his mistress, the active housekeeper, had not been in bed, but had passed the night in making and in baking bread. They breakfasted in silence, and all were preparing in sadness to wish him good-by, when his master took him into his room and thus spoke to him: "You have been my servant for six years, and no one ever before served me so faithfully. During all that time I have not missed one farthing in my accounts, and the cister has never once affected your head. Whatever I have paid you from time to time in advance of your wages, you may now keep; it is not much, when I consider all you have spent on laythings for the children. Ah! how the little ones will miss their good friend Tredion! I hear them sobbing in the next room!" And whilst he thus spoke, honest Laignelet turned aside and wiped away a tear; but he instantly resumed: "Tredion, my good friend, you ought by this time to know me well! I read in your countenance that we understand each other; is it not so? I thank you, then, for your faithful services, and for your friendship!" Here the tears rolled down Tredion's cheeks, for he could no longer control his feelings. "Come, come," said Laignelet, "dry up your tears, and let us speak of business." "Confidence in you, master!" exclaimed Tredion. "Oh, most certainly."

"Will you, then, listen to the good advice I am about to give you before starting?" added Laignelet.

"Most willingly, master; and I promise you to follow it strictly."

"What would you say if I begged of you to accept my good counsel in lieu of the money I owe you; and if I persuaded you that, on arriving at home, you will admit that you had been a gainer by the bargain, will you not be satisfied? Now let me know if you really have confidence in me: do you accept my advice in place of your money?"

This question upset all Tredion's calculations. He had often heard such and a farmer praised for the good advice he gave his servants; he knew it was customary to pay large sums to lawyers, whether their counsels were good or bad; he had also been told that neither the kings or queens of France could decide on anything serious without consulting advisers, whom they paid highly. He considered Laignelet on a par with any of these counsellors, and had unlimited confidence in him; yet did not esteem him so much as to prefer his advice to good coin of the realm; therefore, after a few moments' reflection, he replied—"To say the truth, master, I am quite taken by surprise!" Then making an effort to laugh, he added in a rather awkward manner—"Ah, I see how it is; you are joking, master. But no matter—it is better to laugh than to cry: still I should prefer my money, unless!"

Tredion could not conceal his anxiety to unravel this mystery, especially when he saw that Laignelet did not join in the laugh, but tried to persuade him in the most serious tone. "You are now leaving me," said he, "after having served me for six years, and have every right to the money you have so well earned. Do you think I could deprive you of the face if I intended to deprive you of this short cut?"

"But, sir," replied Tredion, "how am I to look for my wife and children straight in the face when they ask me for the money I promised to bring back from Fougeres?"

"I know what is passing in your mind," answered Laignelet; "but I again assure you that if you accept my advice, you will soon be as happy with your family, as I am with mine; more, you will arrive at Elven richer than you are now. But if on the contrary, you unfortunately decide to put the money I owe you (and I am ready to hand to you at this moment) into your pocket, the charm will be broken, my advice will be of no avail, and you will reach home as poor as when you left. Take, therefore, the advice I am willing to give you in place of your money, otherwise you will repeat it as long as I am."

Tredion still hesitated, twisted and turned in all directions, and looked up to heaven, as though he expected some good genius would fly down to free him from his embarrassment; but Laignelet, who was resolved all objections by saying, "I know your thoughts, and it is not kind of you to doubt your old master's word; but I so sincerely wish your welfare, that I am determined to persuade you to follow my advice. I once more repeat, that it will be a great misfortune if you decide to accept my money, and refuse my advice. But if on the contrary, you place entire confidence in me, and if, on arriving at home, you are not delighted with your bargain, then I will add another, and I will add a hundred crowns to the sum I already owe you."

Tredion could no longer hold out against this tempting promise, and the perfect confidence he felt in his master finally decided him; while, half in hope and half in fear, he declared his willingness to accept—*advice in place of money*.

As soon as Tredion had consented to the bargain, the farmer begged of him to sit down, and to pay the greatest attention to what he was about to say. "Listen to me most attentively," added he, "for unless you adhere strictly to my advice, I much fear you will bring trouble for your negligence; whilst, on the other hand, if you follow it to the letter, you will soon be one of the happiest of men."

"I am all attention, sir," replied Tredion.

"Advice the first," began Laignelet: "in returning home never leave the high road;

avoid all byways; and though the distance may be shorter, never go through a wood. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, sir," answered Tredion. But he could not help muttering to himself, "If the second piece of advice be no better than this, my money will be well invested!"

"Advise the second," continued Laignelet: "if you stop in a strange house, especially at night, look around you well; and if you find that the master of the house is old, and the mistress young, leave it as fast as possible, and on no account sleep there. Will you recollect this advice especially?"

"Sir, I know it by heart," replied Tredion; again muttering to himself, "If I could find any one to accept of my bargain at the same price, I would give it up to him this moment."

But there was no retreat; he felt that he had nothing for it but to make the best of his bargain. He now thanked his master, and was about to go without asking another question, when the good woman of the house came into the room with the children, and M. Laignelet, taking Tredion by the hand, said, "What do you mean by running off in this way, my good fellow? To so set out without any provisions for your journey! Water is everywhere to be found instead of cider, but bread is not to be found so easily. My wife stopped up late night to bake, and has provided for all your wants. Take this large loaf round the door, and eat it on the road; but put the small one in your pocket as a present from us to your good wife Jeanne Marie. When she tastes it, she will tell you there is no bread made like it in all Brittany. I will put it myself into your pocket. What! no button? Here, wife!—a needle and thread; sew up that pocket, or Tredion will lose his lout."

When the pocket was strongly stitched, every one embraced Tredion, and he bade them all a sorrowful farewell. The poor fellow was so affected by the grief of the children to witness the breaking of the bargain, that he almost forgot the bargain he had made.

We shall not relate the various thoughts which troubled poor Tredion the first day of his journey: one moment accusing himself of the next, the next dubbing his master's good faith, and then again trying to discover some cabalistic meaning in advice which had cost him four hundred crowns. The first evening he stopped at the cabin of a shepherd, who had recently shared his supper with him. The following morning he continued his journey, and in a little while fell in with two pedlars, who carried their wares on their back, and were on their way to the fair of Montfort. They travelled on together for some distance, and the mirth and gaiety of his companions put Tredion's melancholy reflections to flight; but when they began to praise their goods, and begged him to examine them, his hand involuntarily sought his pocket, and his real culprit redoubled on finding it so empty. Still he was rich enough to spend fifteen pence on the purchase of a pair of scissars for his wife!

They soon afterwards arrived at a turn of the road leading from Montauban to Hedges, and one of the pedlars interrupted the conversation by saying, "This must be the fingerpost they spoke to us of at the hotel last night, and this is the path which will save us two good leagues to Montfort."

"It is the very one," replied the second pedlar. "Come, come," said Laignelet, "dry up your tears, and let us speak of business."

The pedlars then wrote a note, and giving it to Tredion, said, "You must set out once for Rennes in my carriage, and not stop on any account until you reach the gate of the court-house. Then send in this note to the judge, with whom I am acquainted; he will have you instantly summoned, and confront you with the jury, the prisoners, and the real culprits. Go now, and remember that you are the bearer of a decree which may save from death two innocent men."

"Who knows?" said Tredion to himself, "but that my foolish terror may have deprived me of a comfortable bed, which doubtless would have been offered me after supper?"

"God forgive!" exclaimed Tredion in terror. "What am I to do, sir?"

"Have you kept the piece of cloth?" asked the clergyman.

"Here it is, fastened by a pin to the lining of my coat," replied Tredion.

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The next day, about two in the afternoon, the clergyman's carriage drew up before the court-house at Rennes, and in a few minutes afterwards Tredion was standing in the presence of the judge.

In truth that very day two men were to be tried for having entered the house of a rich farmer, and having murdered and robbed him while asleep. The accusation had been borne out by the young wife of the victim, who had made her declaration with the greatest confidence. According to her statement, the two murderers had fastened her to the bed-post, gagged her mouth, and bound her eyes, in which state she had been found next morning by the servants of the house, who instantly gave the alarm in the neighborhood. The two prisoners, on whose persons had been found a purse filled with gold belonging to the murdered man, affected utter ignorance of the whole affair; but proofs were clear against them, and the defence made by their lawyer, eloquent though it was, only tended to confirm the court in the conviction of their guilt.

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"I am one victim more," thought he; "but at least I will provide myself with undeniable proofs against the author of this crime, which I cannot prevent."

The judge then sent for Tredion, to whom the usual oath was administered, and he was desired to ascend the table. Every one present remarked the effect produced on the young widow by the entrance of this witness. She was seated near a tall young man, with whom she had frequently been held during the course of the trial. She now looked at Tredion, whom she at once recognized, in evident agitation; whilst he, encouraged by the prisoner's lawyer, spoke out boldly and clearly.

"My Lord," said he, "before giving my testimony, I must request you will order the doors to be closed; for I am very much mistaken if the real culprits are not here present."

That same morning, before sunrise, Tredion crossed the boundaries of the department of the Ille et Vilaine. He hoped to go on to Pielan, where he had an acquaintance, a shepherd, who would have welcomed him to his cottage; but it was even darker, his limbs were failing him, and he saw with no small pleasure a light twinkling through the windows of a large farm-house. Here he determined to ask lodging for the night; he knocked at the door, and entering with the customary salutation of Brittany—"God bless you!"—was well received by a young woman, who asked him to walk into the kitchen; for the frank hospitality of ancient times still lingers in Brittany. Tredion, therefore, seated himself without much ceremony in the chimney corner beside a good blazing fire, lighted his pipe, joined in the conversation of two or three travellers, who, like himself, had sought shelter beneath this hospitable roof, and partook of a supper of fine potatoes and vegetables served up soon after.

Everything in the house bore evidence of plenty and comfort. Large slices of bacon hung in the chimney; on a large dresser of walnut wood a service of bright pewter, mixed with a few china plates and some drinking glasses